

CONSTANT-CURRENT/CONSTANT-VOLTAGE
CIRCUIT ARCHITECTURE

Cross-Reference to a Related Patent Application

[0001] This application is a continuation of United
5 States patent application No. 10/443,299, filed May 21,
2003, which is a continuation of United States patent
application No. 10/106,499, filed March 27, 2002 (issued
as U.S. Patent No. 6,570,372), which is a further
continuation of United States patent application
10 No. 09/837,658, filed April 18, 2001 (issued as U.S.
Patent No. 6,522,118).

Background of the Invention

[0002] This invention relates to circuitry and methods
which may be used to provide a current to a load. More
15 particularly this invention relates to circuitry that
provides a constant current to a load until the voltage
across the load reaches a certain value. When this value
is reached, the current delivered to the load must be
varied to maintain a constant load voltage.
20 [0003] This type of circuitry is referred to as a
constant-current/constant-voltage system, and the charging

circuitry of a lithium ion battery is a common use for such circuitry. Frequently, conventional systems use a programmable resistor to set the value of the constant charging current.

5 [0004] It would be desirable to provide circuitry that provides a constant current to a load until the voltage across the load reaches a pre-determined value and then maintains the voltage across the load at the predetermined value by varying the current to the load.

10 [0005] It would also be desirable to provide a signal proportional to the load current.

Summary of the Invention

[0006] It is an object of the invention to provide circuitry that provides a constant current to a load until
15 the voltage across the load reaches a pre-determined value and then maintains the voltage across the load at the predetermined value by varying the current to the load.

[0007] It is also an object of this invention to provide a signal proportional to the load current.

20 [0008] The circuit according to the invention includes a first current loop that is adapted to provide a fixed current, a second current loop that is adapted to provide a variable current, and a priority circuit.

[0009] The priority circuit receives a first signal
25 from the first current loop and a second signal from a second current loop. The first signal indicates the level of an available fixed current. The second signal from the second current loop indicates the level of an available variable current. The priority circuit may compare the
30 two signals and select one of the first current loop and

the second current loop to provide current to the load based on a predetermined priority assigned to the first signal and the second signal -- e.g., whichever current has lower magnitude.

5 [0010] A method of charging a load according to the invention includes selecting a load charging current from one of a fixed current and a variable current, the variable current being based on the voltage across the load, the selecting being based on a predetermined
10 priority.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0011] The above and other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with
15 the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

[0012] FIG. 1 is a prior art constant-current charging circuit;

[0013] FIG. 2 is an exemplary constant-voltage charging
20 circuit that provides continuous continuous information relating to the magnitude of the charging current according to the invention;

[0014] FIG. 3 is a schematic representation of one embodiment of a constant-current/constant-voltage charging
25 circuit according to the invention;

[0015] FIG. 4 is one implementation of a constant-current/constant-voltage charging circuit according to the invention;

[0016] FIG. 5 is another implementation of a constant-current/constant-voltage charging circuit according to the invention;

[0017] FIG. 6 is another implementation of a constant-current/constant-voltage charging circuit utilizing a
5 current mirror according to the invention;

[0018] FIG. 7 is another implementation of a constant-current/constant-voltage charging circuit utilizing a current mirror according to the invention; and

10 [0019] FIG. 8 is an embodiment of a constant-current/constant-voltage/constant-power charging circuit according to the invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

[0020] Circuitry and methods according to the invention
15 provide a system that transitions from constant-current mode -- i.e., charging the load at a constant current -- to constant-voltage mode -- i.e., continuing to provide current to the load while maintaining the voltage across the load at a particular value.

20 [0021] A circuit according to the invention preferably provides two possible charging loops for charging a load. The first loop provides a fixed current in order to charge the load. The second loop provides a variable current to charge the load. The variable current varies according to
25 the voltage across the load. The variable current is used to maintain the voltage across the load at a predetermined value.

[0022] The circuit according to the invention receives signals from each of the first loop and the second loop.
30 The first loop provides a signal that indicates the fixed

current that it is adapted to provide to the load. The value of the fixed current may be determined by the value of a fixed or predetermined reference voltage divided by the resistive value of a resistor. The second loop
5 provides a signal that indicates the level of the variable current that the second loop is adapted to provide to the load based on circuit conditions -- e.g., the voltage across the load at a given moment.

[0023] The loops are preferably not adapted to provide
10 current simultaneously. Rather, each of the loops may preferably provide current independently of the other loop -- i.e., when the other loop is not providing current.

[0024] A circuit according to the invention also
15 includes a priority circuit. This circuit is configured to receive signals from each of the respective loops. These signals preferably indicate the level of current that the particular loop is adapted to provide under present circuit conditions. Thus, the priority circuit is
20 cognizant of the available fixed current and the available variable current -- i.e., that current that the second loop provides at the given circuit condition -- across the entire operational range of the circuit.

[0025] Then, the priority circuit preferably compares
25 the level of available fixed current to the level of the available variable current. Using the results of the comparison, the priority circuit preferably selects the smaller of the fixed and the variable current and uses that smaller current to charge the load.

30 [0026] The circuit operates as follows: First, the fixed current, which preferably remains substantially

constant across the operational range of the circuit, is configured to be less than the maximum available variable current. At turn-ON of the circuit during, for example, the charging of an uncharged battery, the priority circuit
5 compares the fixed current to the variable current. Because the battery is not charged, the variable current request signal is for maximum current. By design, this maximum current is greater than the fixed current request and the priority circuit selects the fixed current to
10 charge the battery and begins charging the battery with the fixed current. Thereafter, the voltage across the battery increases.

[0027] When the battery approaches a state of being fully charged, the variable current request signal
15 indicates a decrease in the variable current that the second loop is adapted to provide. When the variable current request signal indicates that the requested or available variable current is less than the fixed current, the priority circuit begins using the variable current to
20 charge the battery. At this point in the charging cycle, the circuit is maintaining the voltage across the battery at a particular level. Thus, a constant-current/constant voltage system, as defined previously, has been established.

25 [0028] FIG. 1 shows an example of prior art constant-current mode charging schemes that use a programming resistor 110 to set the charging current. Voltage-controlled current sources 120 and 130 are wired in a master-slave configuration with the slave 130
30 supplying the output current to the load. The master current source 120 is varied such that V_{ref} appears across

resistor 110. This causes a current equal to $V_{ref}/\text{resistor } 110$ to flow in source 120 and, thus, the current equal to $V_{ref}/\text{resistor } 110$ to flow in source 130, and, thereafter, to be delivered to the load.

5 Resistor 110 is commonly referred to as the programming resistor. Amplifier 140 provides the feedback from the voltage across resistor 110 in order to set the current through source 120.

[0029] FIG. 2 shows an example of a constant-voltage mode charging circuit in dotted line 215. Amplifier 240
10 servos the drive voltage to the current sources 120 and 130 such that a fixed voltage, V_{ref} , is developed across the load, Z_1 . This circuit ensures that the current delivered to the load is varied in order to
15 maintain a constant voltage across the load. The portion of the circuit within dotted line 225 is not part of the constant-voltage mode charging scheme. Rather, it is included to show the logical progression from conventional circuitry to an embodiment of a circuit according to the
20 invention. Furthermore, in the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, portion 225 shows that because the current through source 120 is equal to the current through source 130, the voltage developed across resistor 110 is proportional to the current being delivered to the load, Z_1 . Thus, FIG. 2
25 illustrates the possibility that two charging schemes -- i.e., a constant voltage scheme 215 and a constant current scheme 225 -- can coexist.

[0030] FIG. 3 shows a schematic representation 300 of one embodiment of a circuit according to the present
30 invention. Priority circuit 310 has two inputs, A and B, and an output, Out. Circuit 310 preferably connects the

lower of the two inputs, A or B, to the output, Out. Therefore, the current flowing in 120, and thus 130, is equal to either the current required to develop V_1 across resistor 110 or the current required to develop V_2 across the load, Z_1 , whichever current is lower in magnitude. Voltage node, V_3 , also preferably continuously provides information regarding the magnitude of the charging current at all times. In an alternative embodiment of the invention, the higher magnitude current, or current identified by another identifying characteristic, may be selected to charge the load.

[0031] In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the operating conditions of circuit 300 are as follows. The load is a discharged battery, V_1 /resistor 110 is equal to the desired charging current, and V_2 is equal to the desired final float potential of the battery. When charging begins, V_4 , the voltage across the battery, is much lower than V_2 , and the output of amplifier 240 slews to the positive supply rail because amplifier 240 is requesting maximum current.

[0032] Substantially simultaneously, amplifier 140 indicates the voltage that is necessary to develop V_1 across resistor 110. The voltage necessary to do this is lower than the positive supply rail (when the voltage controlled current source 120 is adapted to supply V_1 /resistor 110 using a control voltage less than the positive supply). Then, the priority circuit connects the output of amplifier 140 to the control voltage of the current sources and ignores the output of amplifier 240. This request causes the current V_1 /resistor 110 to be

delivered to the load, Z_1 . Circuit 300 then behaves exactly like the circuit in FIG. 1.

[0033] As the battery charges and V_4 approaches V_2 , the output of amplifier 240 begins to drop. When the battery
5 voltage, V_4 , reaches V_2 , the current required by the load to maintain this voltage begins to drop below $V_1/\text{resistor } 110$. Amplifier 140 tries to force $V_1/\text{resistor } 110$ into the battery, but this causes V_4 to rise above V_2 which causes the output of amplifier 240 to
10 fall quickly. The drop in the output of amplifier 240 causes the priority circuit to choose the output of amplifier 240 as the controlling voltage for the current sources. At this point, the output of amplifier 140 is ignored and the loop behaves exactly like circuit 215 in
15 FIG. 2. The current required by the load to maintain $V_4=V_2$ is less than $V_1/\text{resistor } 110$, so the voltage across resistor 110, labeled V_3 , falls below V_1 and the output of amplifier 140 slews to the positive rail, and the priority circuit continues to select the constant voltage loop to
20 provide current to the load. In summary, the current delivered to the load is preferably equal to $V_1/\text{resistor } 110$ until the voltage across the load reaches about V_2 . Then, the current delivered to the load is reduced in order to maintain V_2 across the load. This completes the
25 constant-current/constant-voltage charging cycle.

[0034] A possible implementation of this invention is shown in FIG. 4. PMOS transistors 410 and 420 function as the voltage controlled current sources. Two diodes 430 and 440 and a pull-down current source 450 perform a
30 diode-or function to implement the priority circuit.

[0035] Circuit 400 shown in FIG. 4 operates as follows. PMOS transistors 410 and 420 preferably have a polarity which is opposite the polarity of voltage-controlled current sources 120 and 130 shown in FIG. 3. In addition,
5 it is well known in the art that, increasing gate voltage of a PMOS transistor, while holding the source fixed, decreases the drain-source current of a PMOS transistor. It follows that, whereas voltage-controlled current sources 120 and 130 provided higher current in response to
10 a higher voltage, PMOS transistors 410 and 420 provide lower current in response to higher voltage. Furthermore, amplifiers 140 and 240 are connected in opposite polarity from the amplifiers 140 and 240 shown in FIG. 3.

[0036] In the constant current phase of circuit 400,
15 when the voltage across the load is less than V_2 , amplifier 140 sets the current to the load at $V_1/\text{resistor } 110$. The output of amplifier 140 is preferably the voltage required to force the non-inverting input of amplifier 140 to have a voltage V_1 . During this
20 constant current phase of the circuit, the output of amplifier 240 is at the negative rail voltage. This negative rail voltage at the output of amplifier 240 is prevented from affecting the gate voltage of PMOS transistors 410 and 420 by diode 440. Therefore, the
25 output of amplifier 140 controls the current to the load during this phase.

[0037] In the constant voltage phase of the circuit 400, when the voltage across the load is preferably at or above V_2 , amplifier 240 sets the current
30 to the load such that this current is preferably less than $V_1/\text{resistor } 110$. During this constant voltage phase of

the circuit, the output of amplifier 140 is at the negative rail voltage. This negative rail voltage at the output of amplifier 140 is prevented from affecting the gate voltage of PMOS transistors 410 and 420 by diode 430.
5 Therefore, the output of amplifier 240 controls the current to the load during this phase.

[0038] It has been shown that whichever output voltage from amplifiers 140 and 240 is higher controls the current to the load. Thus, one function of diodes 430 and 440 and
10 PMOS transistors 410 and 420 is to select the higher output value of amplifiers 140 and 240 to provide the lower available or requested current to the load. Pull down current source 450 sets the base-line voltage of the gates of PMOS transistors 410 and 420 to zero so the
15 higher output of the amplifiers can be used to accurately set the voltage of the gates.

[0039] FIG. 5 shows another possible implementation of the invention. In circuit 500, amplifiers 140 and 240 drive common-source PMOS stages 510 and 520. PMOS
20 stages 510 and 520 share a pull-down current source 450 just as in circuit 400. In this configuration, however, the output of amplifiers 140 and 240 is being prioritized by PMOS stages 510 and 520 instead of by diodes 480 and 490 (shown in FIG. 4). PMOS stages 510 and 520 operate as
25 follows to control the outputs of the amplifiers.

[0040] During the constant current charging phase, amplifier 240 (which has its inputs connected in a reverse polarity from FIG. 4) causes the output of amplifier 240 to slew to the positive voltage rail. This effectively
30 shuts PMOS stage 510 OFF. Amplifier 140 (which also has its inputs connected in a reverse polarity from FIG. 4),

on the other hand, provide a lower output than amplifier 240 because its inverting input is preferably lower than the positive supply rail. In this manner, the output of amplifier 140 causes PMOS stage 520 to provide
5 the gate voltage signal at PMOS transistor 410 required to develop V_1 at the inverting input of amplifier 140. This gate voltage signal creates a fixed current through PMOS transistors 410 and 420.

[0041] When the voltage across the load is preferably
10 greater than or equal to V_2 , the output of amplifier 240 begins to drop. This is similar to the operation of circuits 300 and 400 shown in FIGS. 3 and 4. At this point, PMOS stage 510 is turned ON and its drain-source current begins to control the operation of PMOS
15 transistors 410 and 420. This drain-source current is higher than the drain-source current of transistor 520 and, therefore, determines the gate voltage of transistors 410 and 420. When the drain-source current of transistor 510 drives the gate voltage of transistors 410
20 and 420 higher, this causes a lower drain-source current in transistors 410 and 420. At this point, a constant-voltage phase of circuit 500 is commenced and the drain-source current in transistors 410 and 420 is varied to maintain a constant voltage at the load.

25 [0042] In order to improve the accuracy of the circuit architecture according to the invention when low output impedance current sources, such as transistors 410 and 420, are used, a third amplifier 620 can be inserted as shown in FIG. 6. In this circuit, amplifier 620 servos
30 -- i.e., feeds back a signal to -- the gate of PMOS transistor 610 such that V_{DS} of PMOS transistor 410 is

equal to V_{DS} of PMOS transistor 420. When these two voltages are equal, the drain-source current of PMOS transistor 420 more precisely mirrors the drain-source current of transistor 410. It follows that the current
5 through resistor 110 will also more precisely reflect the drain-source current of transistor 410 in this configuration. In order for this circuit to function, I_{load} *resistor 110 should preferably be less than the voltage across the load because the only adjustment that
10 can be implemented through transistor 610 is to increase the drain voltage, thereby reducing the drain-source current through transistor 610.

[0043] FIG. 7 shows another possible embodiment, circuit 700, of the circuit according to the invention.
15 In circuit 700, amplifier 740 provides a current mirror function, together with BJT 750 and current source 450 (which is used to pull down the base of transistor 750), between current source resistors 710 and 720. Just as in FIG. 3, voltage, V_3 , is preferably proportional to the
20 load current during all phases of circuit operation. Diodes 760 and 770 are used to prioritize the outputs of amplifiers 140 and 240. Thus, amplifiers 140 and 240 operate to control the base current of BJT 750 and, thereby, the currents in current source resistors 710
25 and 720. In this way, operation of amplifiers 140 and 240 is similar to the operation of amplifiers 140 and 240 in FIGS. 3-6. Main differences between circuit 700 and the circuits shown in FIGS. 3-6 include the implementation of controllable current source resistors 710 and 720 and the
30 use of the current mirror to set the currents through resistors 710 and 720 substantially equal to one another.

[0044] The concept of this invention can be extended to include any number of input variables, not just constant-current and constant-voltage. For example, consider a case where the rate of power being dissipated in the current source driving the load must be limited. Circuit 800 in FIG. 8 includes an example of a priority circuit 840 that chooses between constant-current, constant-voltage, and constant-power charging of a load.

[0045] Operation of circuit 800 is exactly like that of FIG. 3, but now the output of amplifier 810 is added as an input, to the priority circuit 840. If, at any time, the power dissipated in current source 130 causes its temperature to exceed T_{ref} , then the output of amplifier 810 falls low enough so that the priority circuit 840 gives amplifier 810 control of the current sources. The operation of circuit 800 requires that the power dissipated in source 130 is proportional to the temperature of source 130. In this condition, amplifier 810 holds source 130 at a constant temperature, and thus, charges the load while maintaining constant power dissipation in source 130. It should be noted that the voltage across resistor 110 continues to be proportional to the charging current in this instance, just like in constant-current operation and constant voltage operation. Obvious extensions of FIGS. 4 and 5 can be used as possible implementations for the circuit shown in FIG. 8.

[0046] In conclusion, this invention disclosure presents a method of selecting one of several different feedback loops, used to control the charging of a load, according to a certain priority. A common example of a

system benefitting from such an invention is the charging of a lithium-ion battery.

[0047] Thus, a constant-current/constant-voltage charging circuit is provided. One skilled in the art will
5 appreciate that the present invention can be practiced by other than the described embodiments, which are presented for purposes of illustration and not of limitation, and the present invention is limited only by the claims which follow.